blished on the authority of a citizen of Newon, whose name has been communicated to

Vallandigham. THE WAR FOR THE UNION

rifteen More Pennsylvania Regiments

ARMY CONTRACTS

GEN. SCOTT IN THE FIELD

SENERAL FREMONT'S COLUMN

special Disputch to The N. T. Tribune. Washington, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

MORE REGIMENTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA. The Secretary of War to-day accepted fifteen Mirional regiments from Pennsylvania. Six of are to be ordered here, five will join Gen. Patterson's command, and the other four are variously distributed. One of these, now at Cumberhad, is commanded by Chas. I. Biddle, sucener of E. Joy Morris, who has not taken his sat in Congress. These are said to be the finest y the State, especial pains having been taken Gov. Curtin, in consequence of former com-

Nothing of importance transpired in either branch of Congress to-day. In the House, the russion was upon the Tariff bill. The duty the grades of sugar were fixed at 3 and 5 cests, and that on coffee at 3. ARMY CONTRACTS.

Gentlemen who have abused THE TRIBUNE or criticising the Administration will be pleased b know that Mr. Van Wyck's Committee is to ve supervising power over past and future contacts, with authority to sit during vacation. to honest man ought to object to this. The proposition was carried by 37 majority.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. The Senate spent the day in perfecting the bill or the organization of the army.

HASTY LEGISLATION. Senators complain that the House pass bills inder the previous question, without perfecting hem by examination and amendment, leaving that to be done by the Upper House. THE LOAN BILL SIGNED.

The Loan bill was signed to-day and is now a

THE ADJOURNMENT.

No one expects that Congress will adjourn be fore Saturday week.

PRESENTATIONS.

Yesterday Adjutant Smith of the New-York 26th Rogiment, Col. Christian, and the captain of Company K were each presented with a handsome regulation sword by Company C of that regiment. Capt. Castleman and Lieut. Merey of Company A were also made the recipients of like compliments from their men. THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. RIPLEY AND MAJOR

MAYNADIER.

The official replies of Geo. Ripley and Major Maynadier dispose, most effectually, of the charges preferred against them by Col. Craig, late chief f the Ordnance Bureau. Of the \$5,000 alleged to have been appropriated by Gen. Ripley, not a single cont has been expended. In fact, it was A letter of credit which the premature terminafon of his trip did not require him to use.

GEN. SCOTT WITH THE ADVANCING ARMY. Gen. Scott will, we understand, go with the

Grand Army, as it moves toward Richmond. A vehicle, provided with suitable sleeping accommodations, has been built for his use, and it is expected that he will occupy it first to-night or to-morrow night.

PATIONS AND AMMUNITION OF THE ADVANCING ARMY.

The voldiers of the regiments of the advance are ordered to take twelve pounds of baggage, firee days' rations, and forty rounds of ammuni They are all anxious to move, and more anxions to meet the enemy. GEN. PREMORT'S COLUMN.

Most active exertions are being used in New-York by the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau for the equipment of Gen. Fremont's column. An agent is purchasing various arms and other materiel of war. "Forward to Memphis and Nashville !" is the alogan of the Pathfinder. The ir-Sepressible spirit of the North-West finds its approprinte leader in the Chieftain of the Desert

THE BARGES FOR THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET. The country will be made happy by knowing that the two barges for the President and Cabi pet, of which we spoke a day or two since, are in a process of early solution. The white and the blue paints are being compounded by an ac-complished artist, and the upholsterer's damask will be delicately and daintily adjusted. We be speak for the regatta favoring gales and faleyon seas. Next to fing-raising, when the country is amid the calamity of war, commend us to State gondelas and oarsmen in livery.

A SMALL FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

RESULT UNKNOWN. St. Louis, Wednesday, July 17, 1861. Mr. Hayward, Superintendent of the Hamibal and St. Joseph Raliroad just from Hamibal, received the following dispatch previous to leaving that place: Hupson, Mo., Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

Eight hundred Federal troops came up shead of the passenger train, this morning, as far as Millville, 30 miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri Railcoad, where the track was torn up. The Federal troops were fired into, when an engagement ensued Staken prisoners. One man, who was caught with a gun in his hand, was immediately hung, and another, who attempted to escape, was riddled with ride balls. The fighting still continued to g still continued when the passenger trab The Federals had lost three killed, seven perced up. The Federals had lost three nature, exceeded, and 30 of their horses had been captured.
The strength of the Rebels was not known.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. HARPER'S FLERY, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Cal. Kenly's Maryland Regiment is guarding the cases from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry.

A party of 43 Union men from London County forded the river at Point of Rocks to-day, seeking protection from a forced enlistment in the Confe More than 100 have crossed within the past

The canal will be open to Washington on Friday

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT. Hearns, Wadnesday, July 17, 1861.
The 6th Maine Regiment left for New-York about 7 THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

THE REBELS ON THE RUN AGAIN. Evacuation of Fairfax Court-House.

RETURN OF DESERTERS

They Want to Fight and are Sent On.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR SOLDIERS.

They Go Singing Hymns of Liberty.

WOE! WOE! TO THE TRAITORS! ADDITIONAL ARTILLERY FORWARDED.

ACCESSIONS OF CAVALRY.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

Desperate Condition of the Rebels.

THE ORDER FOR IMPRESSMENT.

ITS EFFECT UPON LOYAL MEN. THEIR PRIVATIONS IN ESCAPING.

GEN. PATTERSON IN MOTION

A BRUSH AT BUNKER HILL.

Repulse of Rebel Cavalry. GEN. JOHNSON IN FULL FLIGHT.

PATTERSON CLOSE IN PURSUIT.

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861. Another bloodless victory, another Secession village captured, without the firing of a gun, the rebels retreating in hot haste-the cavalry ordered to the front and pursuing for three miles without entching.

Such is the history of the day at Fairfax Court-House.

About 7 o'clock this morning the center column. Col. Hunter, fairly took up the line of march for Fairfax, by the Leesburg turnpike, from their camps, between Bailey's Cross-roads and the turnpike, a distance of 9 or 10 miles, Col. Burnside's brigade in advance.

The troops marched in the following order: A corps of skirmishers from the Rhode Island Regiments; the Rhode Island Battery; a Siege Battery, under Lieut. Benjamin, consisting of 4 twenty-pound rifled cannon, carrying three miles; the Rhode Island Regiments; the second New-Hampshire; the Seventy-first N. York, forming Col. Burnside's Brigade; the Fourteenth New-York; Griffin's West Point Battery; eight companies of regular infantry, under Major Sykes; three hundred marines and five hundred cavalry; the Eighth New-York, which, with the above, form Col. Porter's Brigade, joined the column at the Court House.

An hour or two before the general start, recon noitering parties had been out in front, on both sides of the road.

In the night the rebels had approached within 300 yards of the camps, but had fied before the skirmishers. The soldiers were full of fight, anxious to know how much farther it was to the enemy, and ecasionally breaking out into patriotic songs.

Gen. McDowell and staff were at the head of this column: The first sign of the enemy was some three or four miles from Fairfax, where trees had been felled for several rods, for the purpose of obstructing the road. They could not have been there a week, for the leaves were but slightly withered. Another obstruction of the same kind was put there on Saturday.

The column went round through a meadow a steep hill a mile further, and the approach was cautiously made, as it was the highest ground on the road, and there, if anywhere, it was thought would be resistance.

For a moment there were signs of forming line, but the usual absence of Rebets becam soon apparent. The slarm was caused by the driving in of a Rebel force of two or three hundred men by our skirmishers.

At 9 or 10 o'clock they went off in such hurry as to leave their horse bags, from which our men fed their horses with corn. .

About half a mile from the Court-House, or the top of the first hill, an excellent position was a line of fresh earthworks extending on both sides of the road for, perhaps, half a mile be tween the woods. The hitherto slope of the hill was cleared of trees and fences, as if to allow range to the artiflery; but there were no guns and no traces of guns, unless wheel tracks pear one of the four embrasures be so interpreted.

More probably they were made by a wagon The slight embankment was of earth, except a the embrasures, which were strengthened by sand-bags, with Confederate States or Quarter master's Department of Virginia stamped upo them. There were abundant evidences that th works had been left in haste. Camp-kettles hams, a little flour, and pleuty of shovels and axes, make up the testimony. There were no ditches in front, which left them exposed to a

Presently the troops were moving up a stee and narrow street, between broken down Vir ginis houses. It was hard even for officers t believe that this was Fairfax Court-House a ready, as it proved. It was captured about Ita mishers and a Volunteer-who walked the whole ongth of the street alone, bowing to the fer women who were in sight, and greeted with groans by the negroes. At noon the head of the nn marched up the street, cheering and singing, or with bands playing the Star-Spangled

The Secession fing on the Court-House was soon

hauled down, and several smaller ones taken. The first man to hoist the Stars and Stripes was Sergeant John Duffie, of Company C 2d Rhode Island Regiment, who waved it from the top of a barn. The Court-House was soon crowned with the National

Before the second Brigade began to file up the street, the Cavalry were ordered to the front, and galloped at the top of their speed, carbines in band, forward. They pursued the rebels three miles on the Centreville Road, and then gave up the chase, because there were no signs of the

foe, and their horses were wearied.

It was ascertained that the rebels had left at about 9 o'clock this morning; that they were under the command of Gen. Bonham, late member of Congress from South Carolina, and were about 6,000 strong, consisting of South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia regiments. They had occupied six camps near the town, some in tents, others in hastily constructed shanties.

The few persons who were to be found in town said that they had expected them to make a stand, having always asserted that there would be a battle, and that all who wished safety had better leave. But they formed on the hill behind the town only to turn tail the instant our columns came in sight, those of Gen. Tyler and Col. Heintzelman flanking them as the center approached.

In the camps, as in their headquarters in town, were fresh evidences of hasty departure. In one were five quarters of fresh beef, eleven muskets; in all were spades, shovels, campkettles, knapencks, and pistols in abundance. A number of tents were left entire, and the ropes which held others had been cut without pulling up the stakes. In one was a table set for the fficers' breakfast.

Sick soldiers were left in hospital with nothing to eat; in the Quartermaster's rooms a medicine chest, the Quartermaster's mess chest, and plenty of excellent whisky were left; the latter was most striking proof of a rapid flight. In the knapsacks were very precious things, such as a letter from a wife to a busband inclosing a lock of hair from a sister to brother, asking him to kill a Yankee for me." There were also maps of various parts of Virginia. In some were letters even inclosing money.

The Confederate mail bag stolen from the United

States was made a prize of by Col. Burnside, As for the town, it looked like a deserted village; hardly any persons but women and negroes were to be seen, the houses, some of them looking as if the village had seen better days, were shut up and scarcely snything was to be had for love or money. Tes and coffee have, we were informed by a female resident, been unknown for a long time, and of other things there appeared to be no superfluity.

The Court House itself, which was Gep. Washington's business was transacted, looks like a Yankee academy on the exterior. Within it is not so capacious nor convenient; many a police justice North would regard the room, as it now appears, as beneath him. One of the Rhode Island regiments camped on the grounds of Dr. Gunell, and made themselves soon acquainted with his ice-house, bee hives, garden beds, and running chickens.

We regret to say that several deserted build ings were broken into and pillaged, and that six, mostly barns, on the outskirts of the town, were burned, some by Secessionists and some by our troops, on the rumor that a Union man had been shot from one them; the officers tried to prevent these excesses by setting guards at the house, but in a number of cases they were too late; the arrangements should have been made beforehand, and Gen. McDowell should see to it that these things are not repeated.

There is this to be said, however, that so far as our observation extended, only deserted houses were touched, and the soldiers might well infer from the fact of leaving that the owners were rebels. Many of them were touched less for love of plunder than from a desire for trophies, A cannon was fired at a party of rebels who were scouting, from Gen. Tyler's column, between 8 the first alarm given, and was soon followed by the retreat. Three of our men were slightly

We understand that a carefully-drawn topographical map, prepared by a clerk now emone of the buildings. Among the civilians who entered Fairfax with the army was a daughter of Thurlow Weed, who bore away a Secession flag and other trophies. Among the members of Congress who were there were Senator Lane of Indians, and Colfax, Verree, Nixon, Frank, Porter, and Washburne of Illinois, of the House. Mr. Verree brought home an empty sand-bag, with the words "The Confederate States" printed upon it, which he presented to Gen. Mansfield, to be given, by him, to Gen. Scett, as one of the many trophics of this bloodless

Most of the column of the center rested for the night at Fairfax. A portion of that and of Gen. Tyler's pushed on three miles toward Centreville, where it is thought they will make stand, as the position is a strong one.

It is doubtful whether the army will at present move beyond Manassas Junction. The force of Gen. McDowell in the advance is believed, on excellent authority, to be 35,000 men; 6,000 were in the column of the center.

Gen. Scott will not leave the city to-night, as reported, but holds himself in readiness to loin the march if any disaster should make his presence necessary. It is believed that the army can be in Richmond in five days if it do not tarry at Manassas.

No apprehension is entertained from the batteries at Manassas Junction. The nine 64-pounders, with the James projectiles, with a range of four miles, would soon dismount or silence the light metal of their batteries. We sent you the order giving the composition

of Gen. McDowell's army two days ago, but asked you to withhold it from publication, at the personal request of Gen McDowell, transmitted through a correspondent of The Herald, who promised upon to word of honor that it should not be published in that virtuous sheet at preent It appears there to-day.

Sixty-five of the sixty-seven who deserted from the Garibaldi Guard returned, very peuitent, to the camp of the regiment last night, just after the army moved toward Fairfax. They will be reequipped immediately, and sent to join the regiment at Manassas.

The spirit of the troops who are in advance to Richmond is most exultant. The enthusiasm broke out, on their march, in national airs, floating in tull strains upon the tempered air of a July day, cooled by the northern winds and rains of the last week. "Yankee Poodle," "Dixie," "Am Rhein," and

races who strike for freedom at the capital of Richmond. Everybody here is buoyant and joyful.

Capt. Wm. T. Barry's splendid company United States Light Artillery arrived here at 8 o'clock last night from Fort Pickens, and joined the advancing column to-day.

Lieut.-Col. Devine's New-York regiment Cavalry are expected here to-morrow morning to join the grand army. UNION MEN PLEEING FROM VIRGINIA.

This morning a party of six men arrived here from Virginia on board a vessel which had picked them up at Glymont. The men state that they left Dumfries Neck in an old, leaky scow, half full of water, and with two fence rails and a couple of poles, and made their way across the river into Maryland. They then walked five miles up to Glymont, where they hailed a pass ing vessel, and were brought to this city. other man who left the same neighborhood also arrived this morning, having rowed the whole distance in a small skiff. They report that every man was ordered to provide himself with arms ammunition, and two days' rations, and to proceed at once to Manassas. There are no troops at Dumfries, save a few scouring the country and impressing the men. Several young men from Fairfax Court-House also fled hither, after a long tramp through the woods. They fled to escape impressment in the Confederate army. The enemy are not only impressing all persons able to bear arms, but are confiscating all the stock of the citizens in that locality.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The Republican of this morning says: "The general movement was in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, to which there is no great march from the right of Gen. McDowell's line, though it is near fourteen miles from the extreme left. The army will halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court-House (which the enemy will probably take occasion to vacate to-night), and resume their march in the morning. They take with them three days' rations. Four mounted batteries, eight siege guns, and several equadrons of cavalry are in the column, which consists mainly of infantry.

The Star, this afternoon, says, in relation to the army under command of Gen. McDowell:

The column of the extreme right is commanded by Col. Hunter; the right center column by Gen. Tyler. That consists of the following excellent troops, viz: the Maine 2d, the 1st, 2d, and 3d Connecticut regiments under Col. Keys; the New-York 2d and 1st, and 2d Ohio regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Schenck, and the New-York 13th, 69th, and 79th, and the lat Wisconsin regiments, under Col. Corcoran, probably with Sher man's U. S. Light Battery, and six pieces of the New-York 8th, and a detachment of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, under Capt. Harrison and Lieut. Tompkins. Gen. Tyler's column bivouncked last night in and around Vienna, 4j miles from Fairfax Court House.

Col. Miles, U. S. A., commands the left center column, and amoung other crack troops has more than 2,500 regulars. He probably moved up by the Little River Turnpike yesterday afternoon to a point within five miles of the Court-House, if not nearer. A portion of the troops forming his column were two he rossing Bailey's Cross Roads yesterday afternoon to the intersection of the Columbia with the Little River

Col. Heintzelman commands the column on the extreme left, compreed of the New-York Fire Zouaves, the Michigan regiments, and other very fine troops, including the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery. Its route was via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and country roads in that vicinity. A portion of it doubtless rested last night at Springfield station. Falls Church was also occupied last night by a portion of Gen. Tyler's rear.

There must be at least 50,000 troops actually on the march under Gen, McDowell, exclusive of his reserve, which is still resting in and around the late intreach-

From nightfall last night, the city was full of rumor hat Gen. Beauregard had abandoned Fairfax Court-House without firing a gun; but no such information from a trustworthy source had reached the Department up to 11 o'clock a. m. to-day, though that course on his part is not unlooked for.

The division of Col. Hunter proceeded, doubtless, by

the Georgetown and Leesburg Turnpike, via Langley to the neighborhood of Vienna, and there formed a junction with Gen. Tyler. This morning, the march of the grand column of some 25,000 men started before

ne and representatives Vanderver, Coldvance-guard of the army to Fairfax this morning, and returned at 9 o'clock p. m., having left that vil lage at 4j o'clock p. m. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11j o'clock to-day, and the advanced-guard entered the village exactly at noon. obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impedi-

Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had een across the road, for four or five guns and sandbag protections, but no guns were mounted. The were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the Federal troops put their grain to their own horses. This morning the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there ex pected a battle was certain, but at 9 s. m. they made precipitate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh beef, , spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste. The entry of the Federal troops inte Fairfax is said by these gentlemen to have been in spiriting beyond description. The main street was filled as far as the eye could see with the soldiery, marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheerfor the Union, and the bands playing the Star angled Banner.

As soon as the 6,000 infantry in column had passed the cavalry, which were in the rear, the artillery being in front, dashed through the town on a gallop, in chase of the Confederates. They followed them four miles oward Centerville, but the great heat preventing proed march of the infantry, they returned.

It is understood that Centerville is to be defended by the Confederates, and that Gen. McDowell will mare on it to-morrow.

The other columns of the advancing army are north

A few buildings were burned by the Federal troops a mile beyond Fairfax, on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired on by them. No buildings had been burned at Fairfax, although the soldiers, in the first flush of excitement, had seized many things in and about the houses, most of which were deserted by

Gen. McDowell was, however, placing guards all over town. Col. Mareton of the New-Hampshire 2d placed a guard around the Court-House building as oon as he sutered the town. The column which occupied Fairfax was composed

of two brigades under Cols. Ponter and Buraside, and ed two batteries of flying artillery, the two Rhode Island regiments, the New-Hampshire 2d, the New-York 8th and 71st, eight companies of regular soldiers, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. MCDOWELL.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The following dispatch was received to-night at headquarters of the Army: FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 17, 1861.
To CM. E. D. Townsumo, Readquarters of the draw
We have occupied Fairfax Court-House and driven

the enemy toward Contreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded,

the "Marsellaise," mingled in the chorus of the The enemy's flight was so precipitate that he left in our hands a quantity of floor, fresh beef, intreaching tools, hospital furniture, and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centreville, but the men were too

much exhausted to do so.

Most respectfully, IRWIN McDOWELL,
Relation Gene

PHU ADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 17, 1861. The Inquirer has a letter from Bunker Hill in relafron to the advance of the column of Gen. Patterson to that point on Monday. Tompkins's Rhode Island battery led the van. Six hundred of the Rebel cavalry, under Col. Stewart, charged the 23d Pennsylvania Regiment, not seeing the battery. Tompkins opened upon them, breaking their charge. The Rebels quickly re-treated, pursued by Col. Thomas, of the Regular One captain and a private were captured.

Cavalry. The Intelligencer says: "An officer of the 12th New-York Regiment arrived in this city last night, lirect from Martinsburg yesterday morning. He brings the news that General Johnson broke up his camp at Bunker Hill on Monday, and commenced the retreat of his whole army toward Winchester. General Patter son with his entire force immediately went in pursuit, and was about eleven miles in the rear of Johnson The full copy of the letter to The Inquirer is as fol-

Busker Hill., Va., July 15, 1861.

The whole of Gen. Patterson's division of the army, with the exception of the lst Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this point to-day. The march was a very pleasant one, and nothing of a serious nature occurred until we were near this point, which is nine miles below Martinaburs.

low Martinaburg.

Capt. Tompkins's Rhode Island Battery bad the lead, supported by the 21st Pennsylvania Regiment, and followed by the 23st.

Jeat below Bunker Hill, Col. Stewart, with 600.

Rebel cavalry, drew up for a charge upon the 21st, but failed to see the Rhode Island Battery, which opened with powerful effect with shot, shell, and grape.

Col. Stewart's, charge was immediately broken.

with powerful affect with shot, shell, and grape.

Col. Stewart's charge was immediately broken, when the Second United States Cavalry, under Col. Thomas, charged and pursued him two miles, capturing one captain and one private, who have been sent back to Martinsburg. The remainder of Col. Stewart's force scattered into the woods, and the Second returned. Our whole force then encamped for the night.

As our advance guard was coming into Darksville, three miles back from this point, the Secession pickets were just leaving, and the 21st fired on them. One shot, we are sorry to say, took effect in the hip of Mrs. Joseph Chapman, making a severe but not serious flesh wound. We had lent our horse to a sick friend, and stopped in front of the house to a wait his coming and stopped in front of the house to await his coming up, when Mr. Chapman asked us to procure him a

Dr. Worthington, of the 9th, coming along a few moments after, gave her every attention, and she is moments after, gave her every stieution, and she is now doing well. The whole secession force has now fallen back on Winchester, thirteen miles from here, and will probably give us battle there to-morrow c.

A lefter from Martineburg, dated 14th, says that Gen.

Patterson was moving on Winchester by two different BUNKER HILL, Va., Monday, July 15-p. m. Samuel J. Rea, the correspondent of the Associated Press, has been honorably discharged, and has joined the advance column of the army under special permit from Gen. Patterson, who gave as the reason for his arrest that Mr. Rea's knowledge of military affairs and of the topography of the valley, rendered his dispatches calculated to give information that it was desirable to withhold from the public. The army having moved

he is now given the largest liberty.

The army moved on Monday morning, 25,000 strong for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill Monday night, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish with a troop of Rebel Cavalry, routing them, and arresting two. Some of them were wounded, but carried off. The march will be resumed Tuesday morning, and encamp in the vicinity of Winchester the same night. It is said that Gen. Johnson has

Gen. Patterson and staff left Martinaburg on Monday morning, with the troops. The 1st Pennsylvania is guarding Martinsburg, and two regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve are now moving toward Williamsport. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown

The present opinion is that Gen. Johnson will skirmish heavily, but risk no pitched battle.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DIVISION. SKIRMISH NEAR BARBOURSVILLE-THE REBELS

DEFEATED.
CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 17, 1861. Friday night a detachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's 2d Kentucky Regiment attacked 600 Rebels between Mad River and Barboursville, on the Kanawha River, completely routing them. Ten or twelve Rebels were killed, and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had one killed. General Cox a Brigade was rapidly moving up the Kanawha

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT BALTIMORE. THE 19TH OF APRIL AFFAIR-NEW-YORK PARTIES BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

There is to be a grand review of all the troops at this ation, except those in the Fort, to-morrow afternoon, at Mount Clare. Major Gen. Banks will be present The troops consist of the Massachusette 8th, Col. Hinks, 850 men; the New-York 13th, Col. Smith 1,000 men; the Pennsylvania 18th, Col. Lewis, 850 men; the Pennsylvania 19th, Col. Lyle, 950 men; the Pennsylvania 20th, Col. Pratt, 850 mea; the Pennsylvania 22d, Col. Morehead, 850 men; the Boston Light Artillery, Col. Cook, 118 men. Total, 5,468 men. Five

hands of music will enliven the occasion. The famous Massachusette 6th, Col. Jones, now at the Relay House, has orders to be in readiness for a homeward march. Col. Jones has accepted an invitation of Maj. Newton, of the 2d Battalion of Boston for an escort on their arrival. The identical Rebel flag which was flaunted before the 6th on the 19th of April has just been found in the Police Commissioners' office by Deputy Marshal McPhail, and is to be presented to

Col. Jones before his departure.

The Boston Light Artillery will leave for home in a day or two; also the Third battalion Massachusetts Rifles, Maj. Devins commanding, stationed since their arrival here at the fort.

It is reported that Col. Fletcher Webster's command of Massachusetta troops is daily expected to relieve

Most of the troops whose terms have expired, express a desire to recalist for three years. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Smith, the 13th New-York Regiment, adjourned to-day. It is

stated that a court martial is likely to be the result. Further investigations among the papers found in the Police Commissioners' office, seriously implicate New-York parties in the 19th of April affair.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 17, 1861. Capt. Fitzimmons' company of cavalry, numbering men and horses, was mustered into the service of the United States, to-day, by Ligut. Marshall, U. S. A. The company is to be attached to Col. Van Allen's Regiment, and will probably leave for Washington tomorrow. Arms and equipments will be furnished after the company has arrived in Washington. Lieut. Colonel Miz is bere, and will go with the

ompany. Lieut, Marshall declared that it was the finest bod of men he had seen mustered as volunteers. The rest of the companies of this regiment, from Western New-York, will probably be forwarded next week. One more will go from this city.

FROM MISSOURL

STRACUSE, Mo., Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

A company of United States troops came here to-day and arrested quite a number of Secassionists and took them to Jefferson City. It is said that three or four of those arrested had previously taken the oath, but after ward joined Gov. Jackson's army and went south with

The telegraph lines west and south are down to night so generally that the Company has abandoned all hope of repairing them for the present.

A majority of the people west of pege, on both sides

of the Missouri River, are Secondonists, they will never submit to Lincoln's government, no will they allow the telegraphs or railroads to remain intact for the use of Lincoln's army.

Many of them say the oath they are required to take by the United States troops is a mere form of words

and not at all binding.

It is thought there will not be a quorum press a meeting of the State Convention next Monday.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 17, 1861. A detachment from the Tompkins Zonaves was a to the depot last night to prevent further attempts t resist the orders of the Surveyor of the port, in reference to the shipment of contraband articles over the Nachville railroad.

The correspondent of The Louisville Courier, from

two young men direct from Camp Boone, that when they left descritions were of common occurrence, and the woods on the Kentneky side of the river was full of deserters from that camp, and that about 1,500 ragged, half-starved victims only were left at the camp.

Governor of Tennessee, Richmond advices state that the Confederate Excentive Department prohibits persons leaving the city

the steamer Winslow, captured off Cape Hatteres on the 3d, the schooner Herbert, Martin, of Barustable, Mass., with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued

THE BRIG AMY WARWICK.

The beig Amy Worwick, from Bio Janeiro via Haus-ton Roads, with a cargo of coffee, has arrived in the bay. She was captured by the steamer Quaker City. A CORRECTION.

morning, respecting the condition of the camps of the New-York troops, was not in any manner intended to bear the character of an official document. Dr. Peters accompanied Dr. Most in the inspection of the case exclusively as his private friend, and the person wh took down the substance of his remarks, committed grievous error in imputing to them anything of an offi-cial nature. We make this correction at the request of Dr. Peters. The following is an extract of a note from Dr. Mou

to Dr. Peters.

"I have read the report printed in The Treature this morning with surprise and dismay. Maving refrained even at home from any reference to my investigations and labors, until my official report should be made, I confess my astonishment at areing the whole thing anticipated in print, and published with your name attached. I pust request you to make a communication to the different evening papers stating expiritly that your had no office of assistant under me, and were in no respect officially connected with ay and were in no respect officially connected with my official viait to the campe: that you trip was simply one of pleasure, and that you accompanied me ne friend, availing yourself of my Government appointment to gratify your personal desire to see the condition of the army, and that a private conversation with a friend was made the occasion of a communication which appeared without your authority."

RUMORED RETURN OF THE SUMTER TO NEW-ORLEANS, WITH RIPLES, &c.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Last evening, Lieut. T. McFarland, of Company A., 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Minear, arrived in this city from Hagerstown, Maryland, with five men as prisoners, who were captured while doing duty as a picket guard of the Rebel army near Martinaburg. They were locked up at the Central Station, and will be taken to Fort Delaware to-day. They are all young men, natives of Louden County, Virginia. One of them had deserted twice from Jehnson's army, and had been retaken. They did not seem to be at all troubled at their arrest. They state that they were members of a military company that was formed at

had been retaken. They did not seem to be at all troubled at their arrest. They state that they were members of a military company that was formed at Martinsburg at the time of the John Brown raid, and that they went into the Secession service to avoid being impressed.

They expressed a hearty diagust with the cause is which they had been engaged, and say that there are many in the ranks who will desert on the first opportunity. One of them was a member of the company that arrested Capt. Hease's Company, of Col. Nagle's Regiment, a few days since. On being taken to Martinsburg, they took off their uniform caps and buttons and gave them to our soldiers.

The men who have them in charge say that the cause of the poor fighting of the Virginia troops is that every man of any worth in Virginia wants to be a cavalry soldier, believing that the carrying of a masket and walking on foot is work only fit for negroes and "poor white trash." The Union people of Martinsburg are in a starving condition. Women have come into our camps and offered to bake bread for the men if a small portion of it would be given to them to keep them from starving.

One of the prisoners informed us that he was locked.

taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio R The conduct of the Wisconsin Regiment in the Haineaville is spoken very highly of by the me

ont at a peace meeting in this city. We should have said that it was at Nyack. The error was made it transcribing the name of the place.

atatement of the Commissioners of Emigration sets forth that the number of emigrants arrived here up to July 17 was 47,889; same date in 1889, 53,191. The number of impates in Institution on Ward's Island was 572. Receipts for commutation of puseengers, etc., received to July 17, \$136,014,73. Balance now in hand, and 1998.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Our readers will recollect of telegraphic dispatch, which arrived here a few days ago, to the effect that 200 of Salomon's regiment ago, to the effect that 200 of Salomon's regiment ago, to the effect that 200 of Salomon's regiment who were left as a guard in Naosho, were surrounded by the enemy and taken prisoques. We now have in the enemy and taken prisoques. We now have formation by letter that this corps is perfectly ease, formation by letter that this corps is perfectly ease, in viring left Neosha by order of Col. Siegel in good time and arrived in Carthough they were left to guard the battle itself, sithough they were left to guard the baggrage, not a man of them was injured.

[84. Louis Wesjach Post, July 18.

The Journal suggests a change of starting boar from noon and midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the afternoon.

The Chief of Police has prohibited noisy and bole terous shouting in the street as likely to produce col

Camp Boone, Tennessee, on the 14th, says the Kentuckians among the Confederate troops there have plenty to eat, but hard drilling.

Camp drilling and the requisition of enlistment for the wor has scared off a few.

Per contra—The Journal contains a statement from

The Knoxville Register of the 14th nominates C noily F. Twiggs of Knox as the Union candidate for

without passports.

The Roleigh (N. C.) Register, of the 10th, says that

Bosros, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

The statement of Dr. J. C. Peters, published yesterday

masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester,

NEW-ORLEANS, WITH RIFILES, &c.

From The Messphis designate, of July 12.

Our fellow-citizen, Capt. J. C. McManus, the owner of the Vicksburg Mail Line of steamers, left New-Orleans on Tuesday and arrived in this city yesterday. He states that a dispatch had been received from Berwick's Bay, to the effect that the C. S. war steamer, Sumter Capt. Raphael Semmes (an account of whose running the blockade last week we published), had returned, bringing fifty-five thousand Enfeld sites, together with other acconferments, and a large number of rifled cannon.

It seems that the Sumter wet ross Cuba an English vessel that was on her way to New Orleans with those arms, which had been ordered previously. They were transferred to the Sumter, and that vessel had arrived at the Balize in anfety. It is a fact that will reflect great credit upon the gallant officers who accompanied is, and it shows how "effective" Lincoln's blocade is. The same sendamen informs as that over tan theusand hogsbeads of tobacco were disposed of in New-Orleans in one day during last week. The tobacco is intended for the French market, and the French por-

This information, we believe, may be relied upon. The tobacco must be taken to France, and will go there in French bottoms. If Old Abe's vessels undersuke to prevent it, the distinguished Hailsplitter will have a light on his hands in which "somebody" will be hare.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS IN PHIL

Mr. Gideon J. Tucker denies that he has been pos

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION. -- The week!